

# Wet Scavenging of Soluble Trace Gases in Deep Convective Clouds: A Comparison of SEAC4RS and DC3 Sampling Strategies

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Instrument Teams: DACOM, ESRL, CAMS, DFGAS, P-CIMS, S-CIMS, GT-CIMS, VCSEL, DLH, CDP, 2D-S



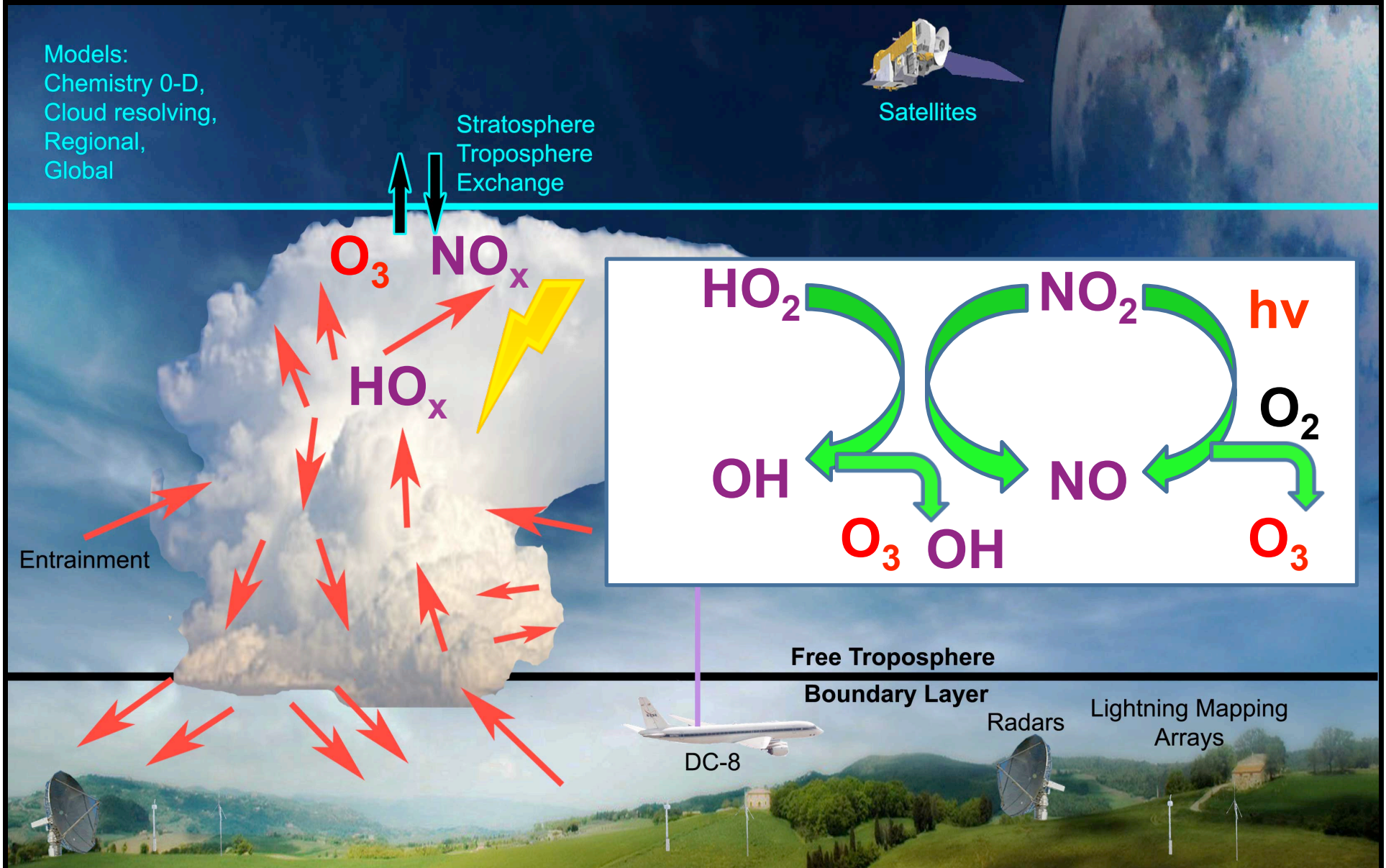
Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences  
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER



**LASP**

Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics  
University of Colorado Boulder

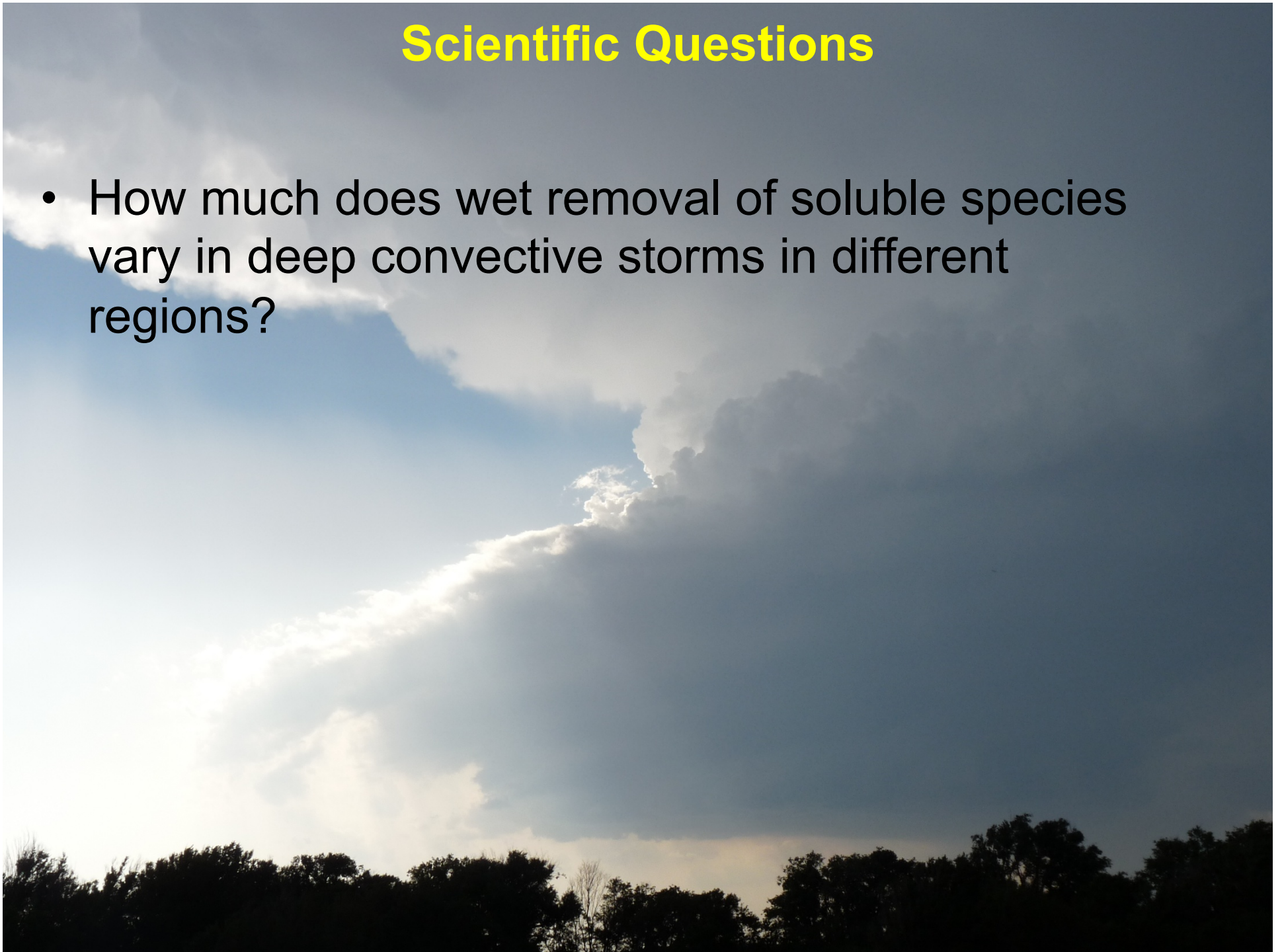
# $O_3$ formation in UT controlled by $HO_x$ and $NO_x$ ; many $HO_x$ precursors are soluble





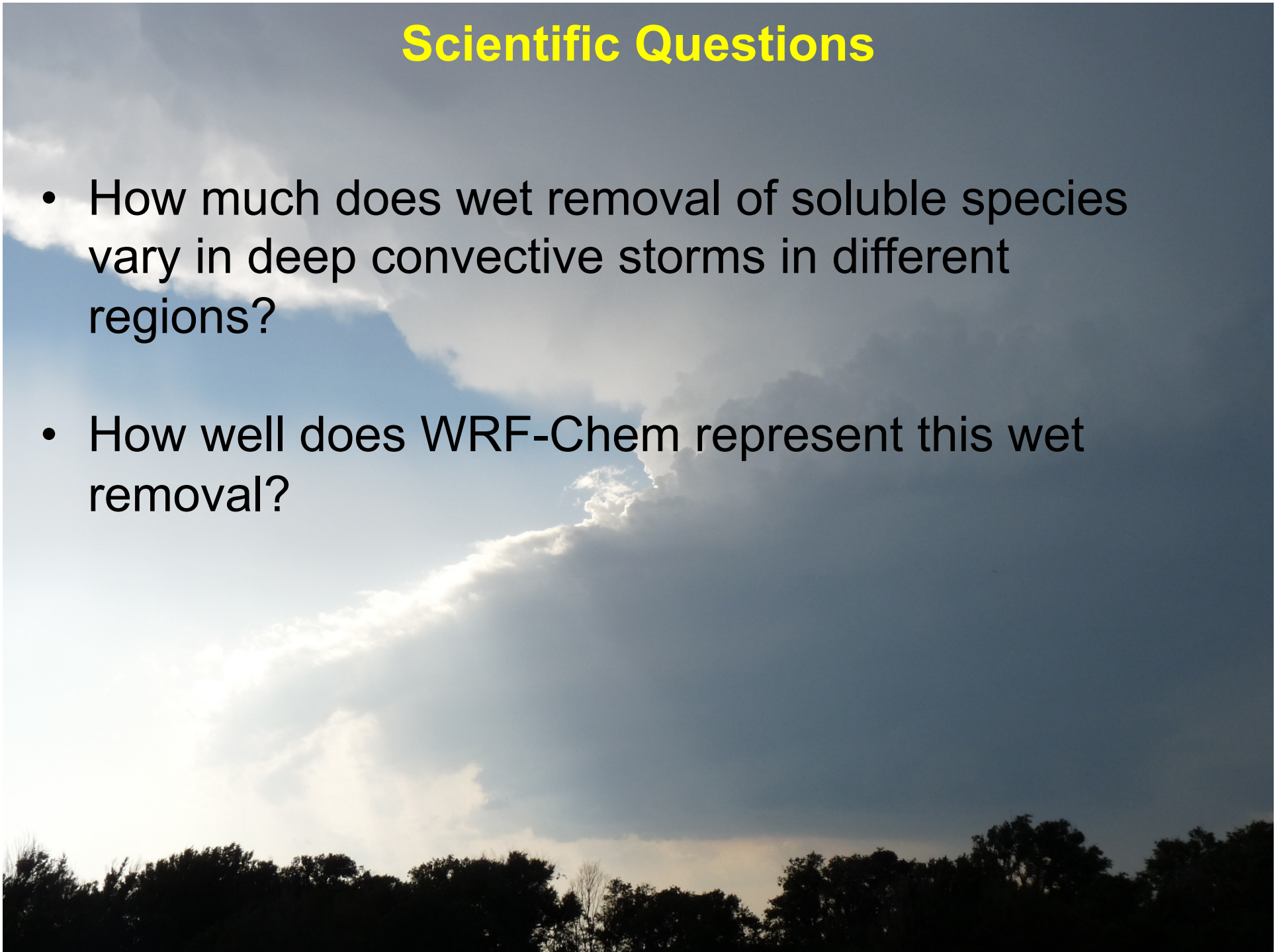
# Scientific Questions

- How much does wet removal of soluble species vary in deep convective storms in different regions?



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**Fraction Removed (FR) measures net transport of chemical species from storm inflow to outflow**

Mean  $[S_x]/[CO]$  in outflow

Mean  $[S_x]/[CO]$  value in inflow

Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

# Fraction Removed (FR) measures net transport of chemical species from storm inflow to outflow

Mean  $[S_x]/[CO]$  in outflow

$t \sim 0-75$  min

$w \sim 35-45$  m s<sup>-1</sup>

$H \sim 10$  km

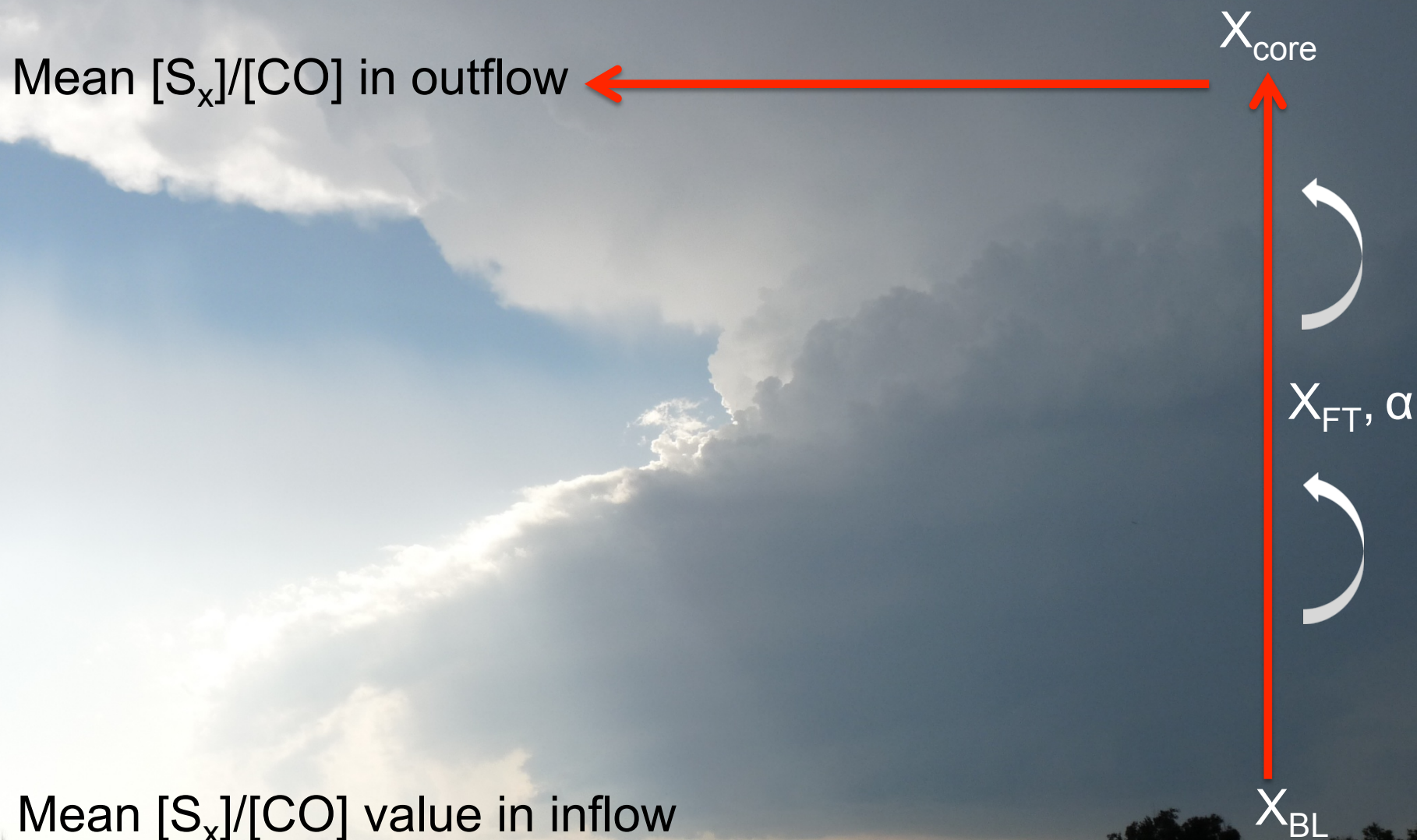
$t \sim 4-5$  min

Mean  $[S_x]/[CO]$  value in inflow

Bela et al. (2015), in prep.



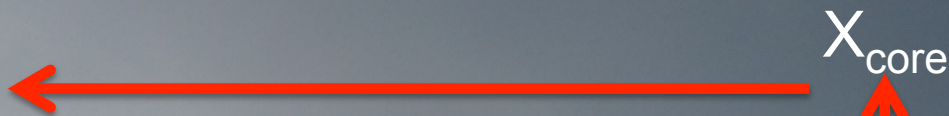
# Fried et al. (2015) extrapolates $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ observations in anvils to storm cores



Fried, "Formaldehyde Scavenging Efficiency Determinations in Convective Clouds: Comparisons of Select SEAC4RS Data with DC3 Results," Th. 9:15 am

# Comparing WRF-Chem simulations at top of storm core produces similar scavenging efficiencies (SE)

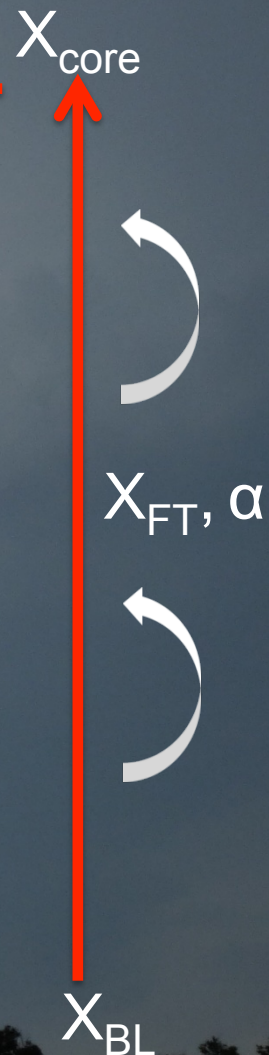
Mean  $[S_x]/[CO]$  in outflow



WRF-Chem  
40-dBZ SE:  
**0.51**

Observed  $CH_2O$   
3-component SE:  
**0.40-0.57**

Mean  $[S_x]/[CO]$  value in inflow



Fried, "Formaldehyde Scavenging Efficiency Determinations in Convective Clouds: Comparisons of Select SEAC4RS Data with DC3 Results," Th. 9:15 am

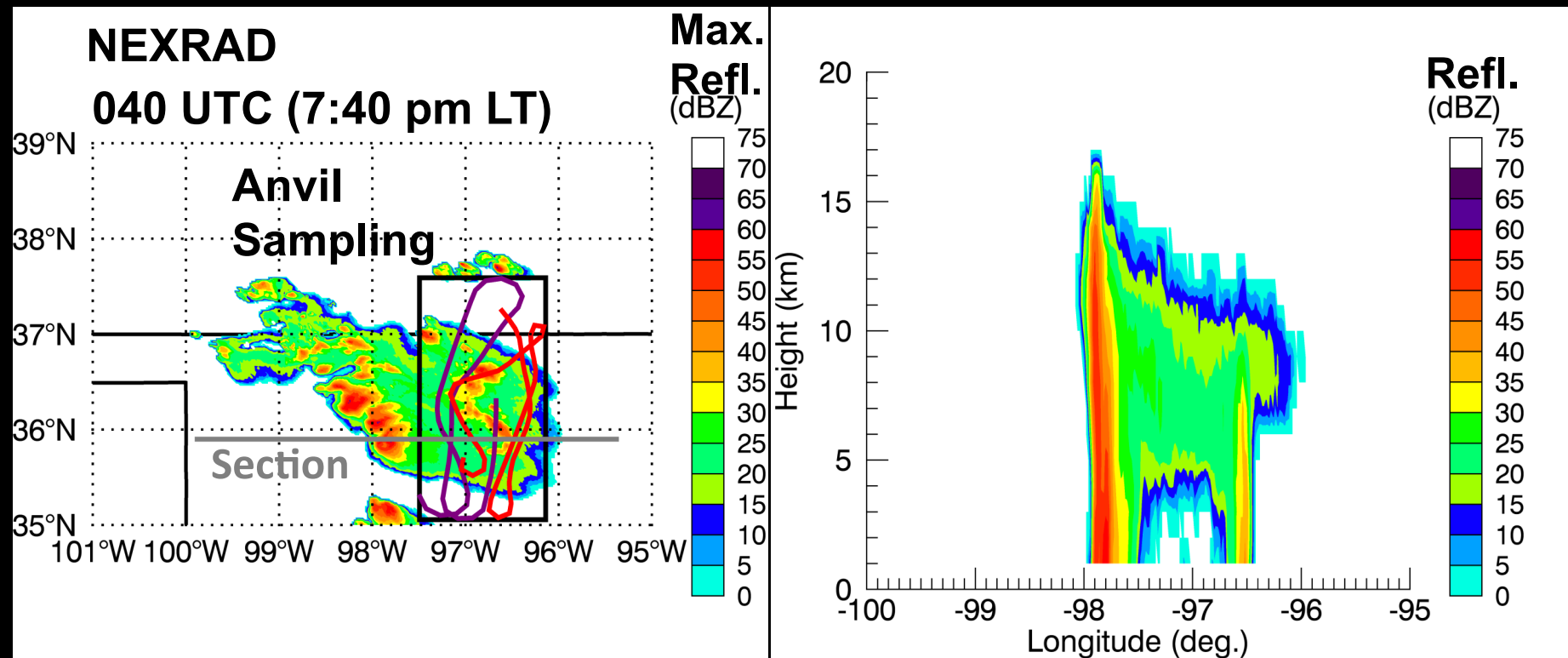


**Do fractions removed vary significantly among storms in different regions?**

Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

# Do fractions removed vary significantly among storms in different regions?

multi-cellular system, Oklahoma  
May 29, 2012

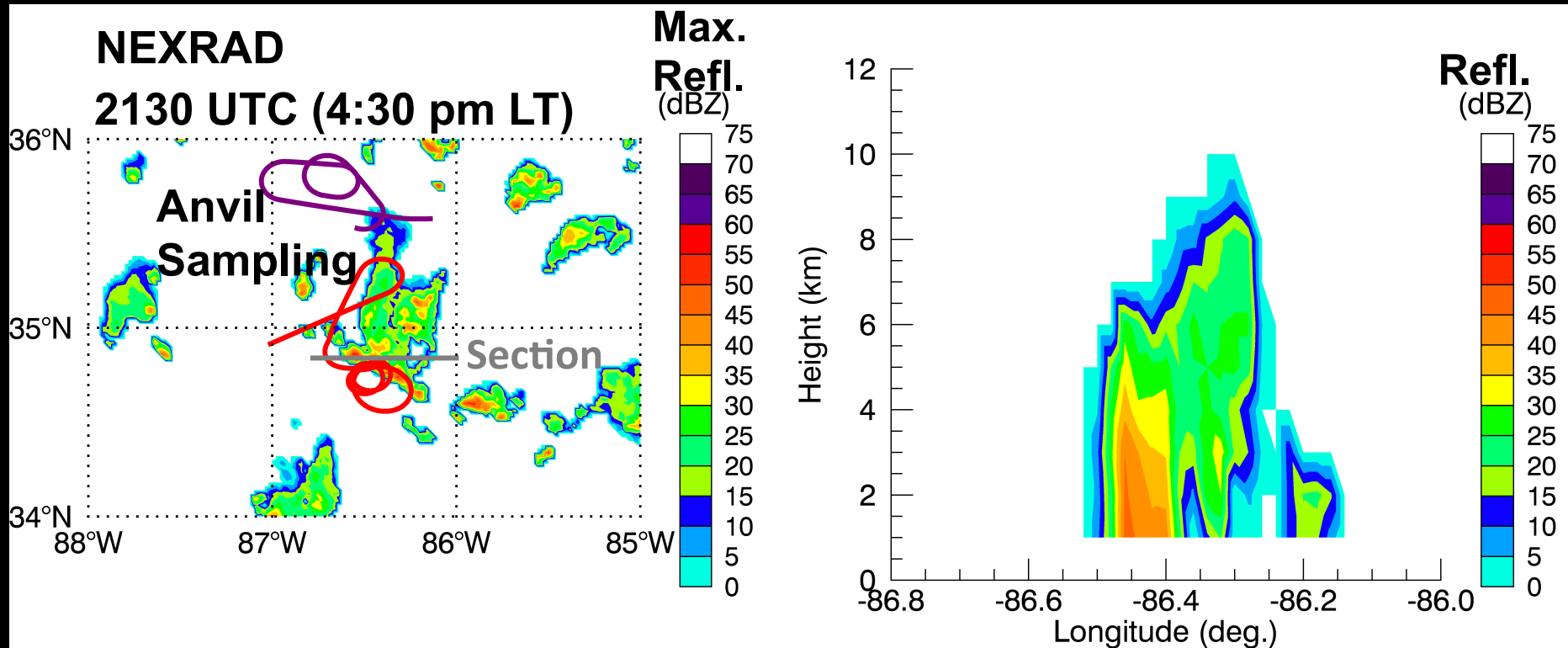


Bela et al. (2015), in prep.



# Do fractions removed vary significantly among storms in different regions?

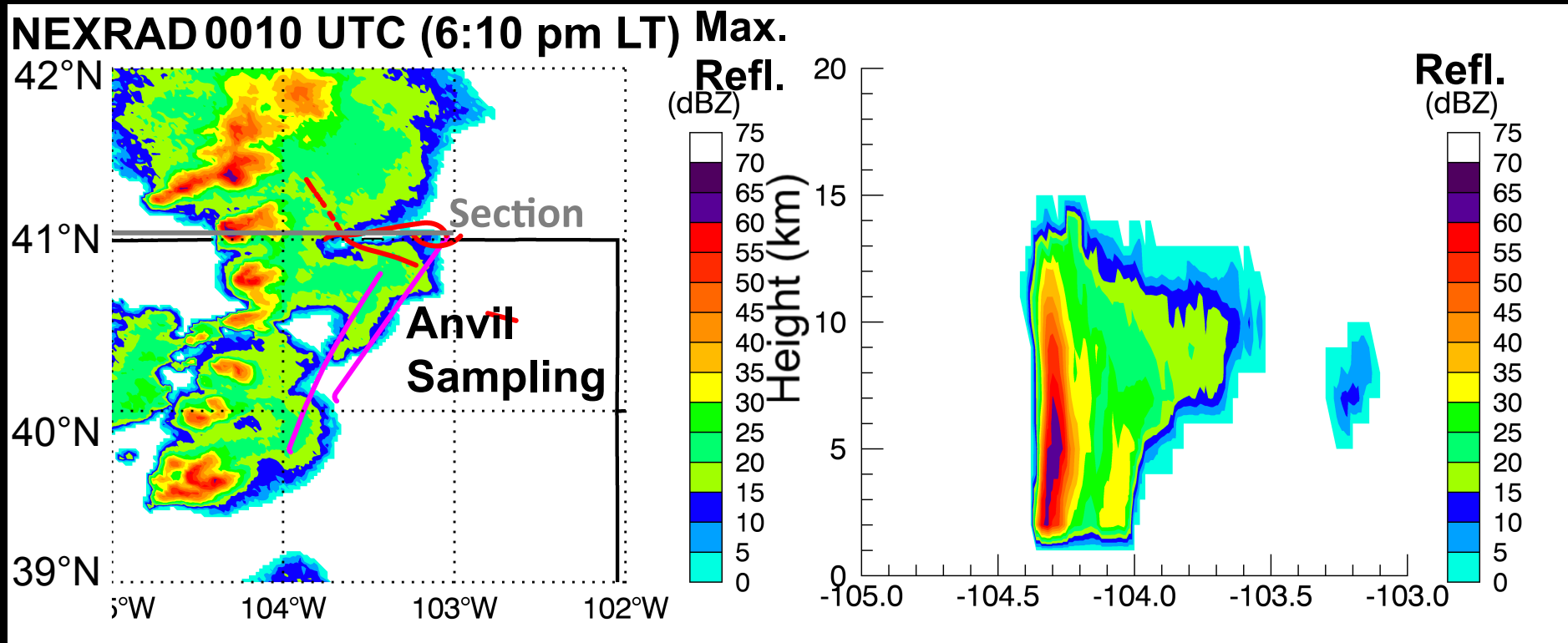
Airmass storm, Alabama  
May 21, 2012



Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

# Do fractions removed vary significantly among storms in different regions?

Severe storm, Colorado  
June 6, 2012

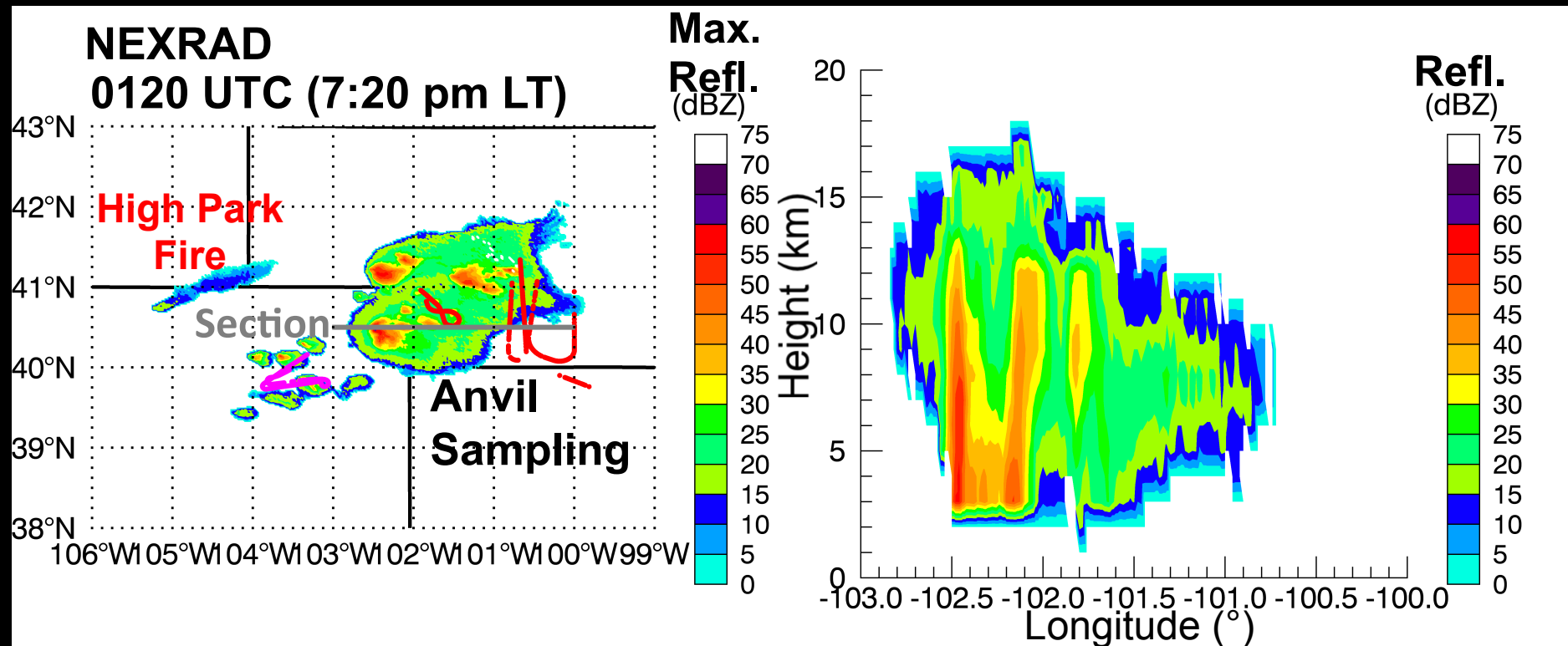


Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

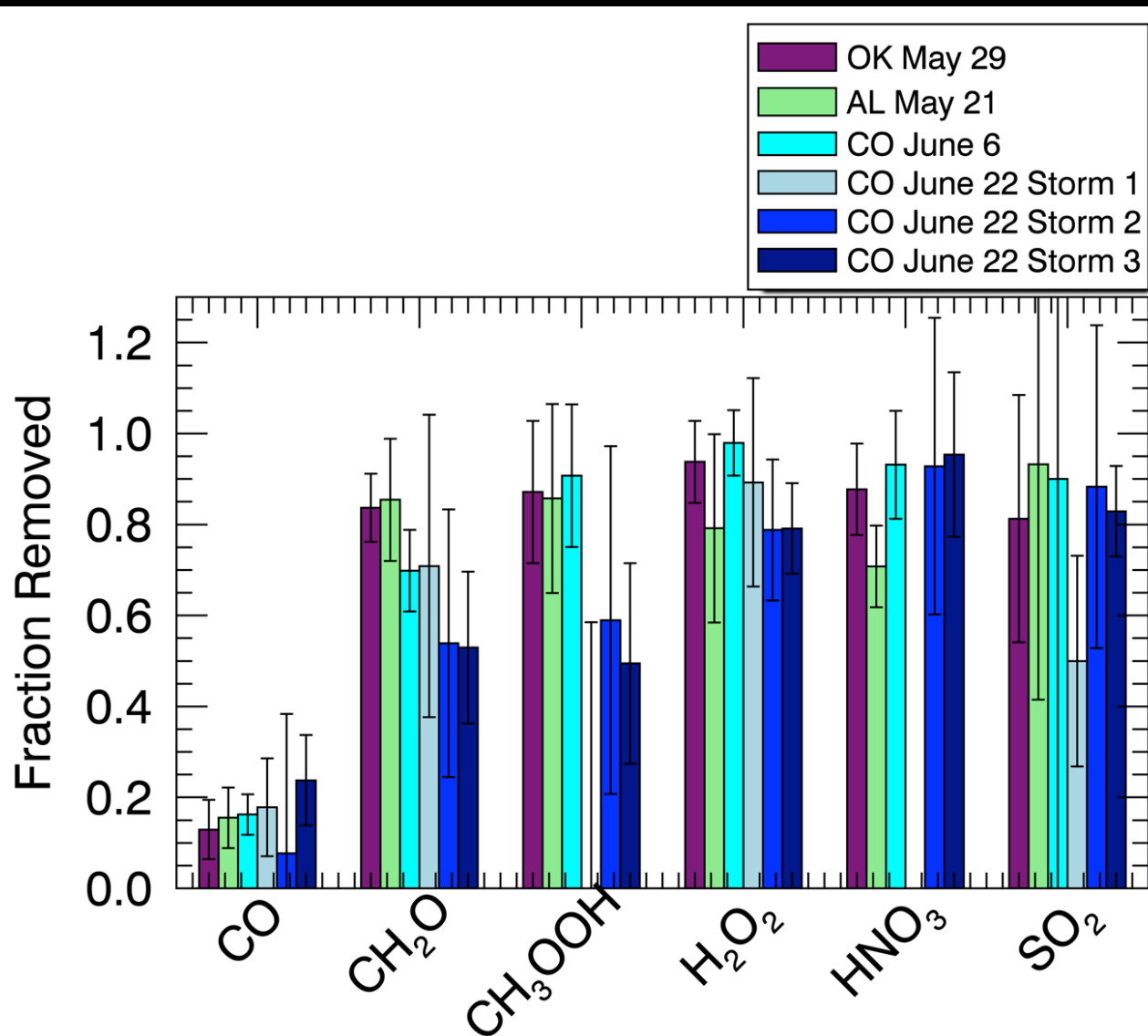


# Do fractions removed vary significantly among storms in different regions?

Multi-cellular storm system with smoke ingestion,  
Colorado, June 22, 2012



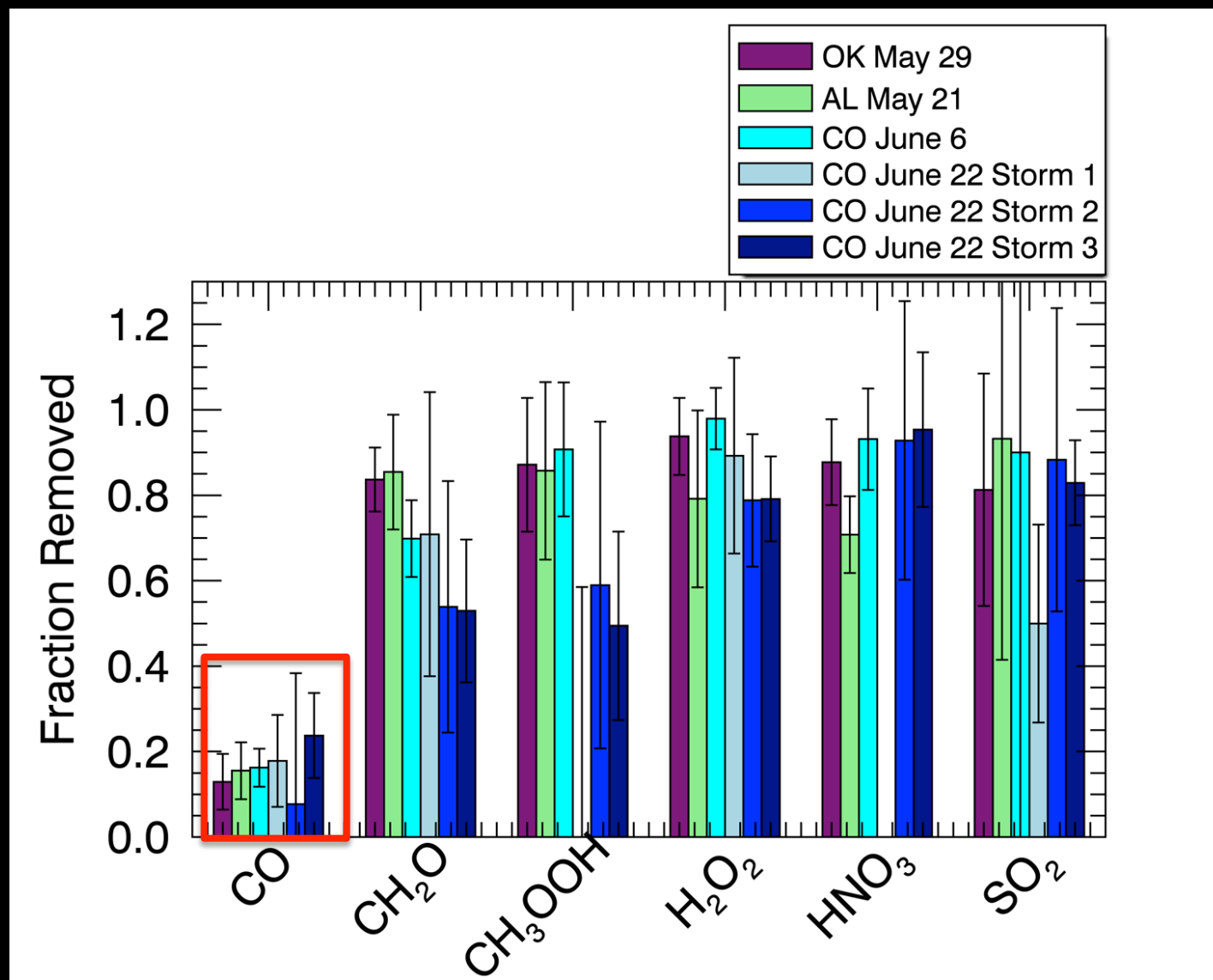
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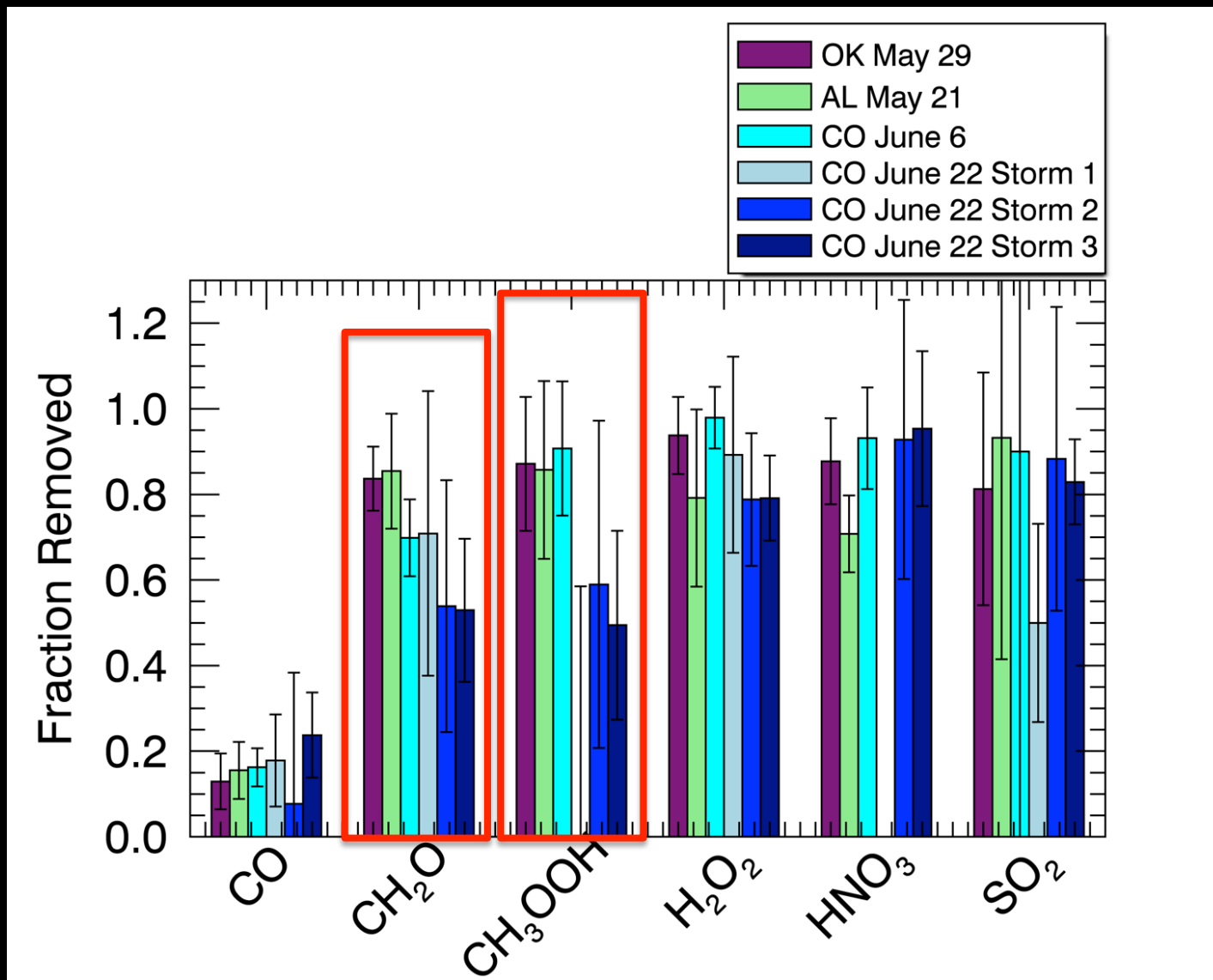


# “Fraction removed” of CO is an indication of amount of entrainment



Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

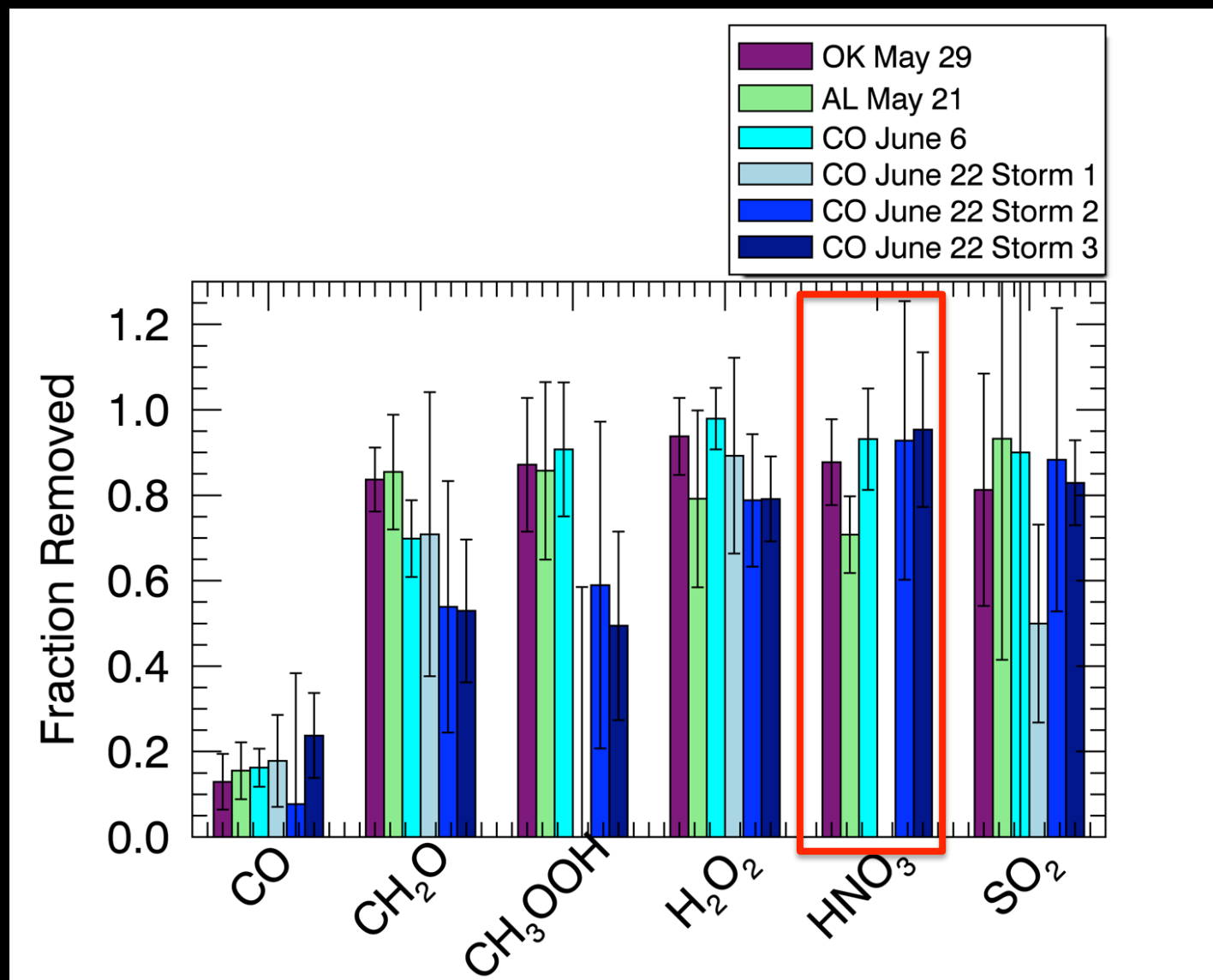
# OK/AL storms remove more $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{OOH}$ than those in Colorado



Bela et al. (2015), in prep.



# Colorado storm cases remove more $\text{HNO}_3$ than OK/AL storms



Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

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# How well does WRF-Chem simulate severe storm dynamics and transport?

}  $\Delta z \sim 200 \text{ m}$

RRTMG radiation

Lightning Data  
Assimilation

Morrison microphysics

NAM-ANL



YSU PBL

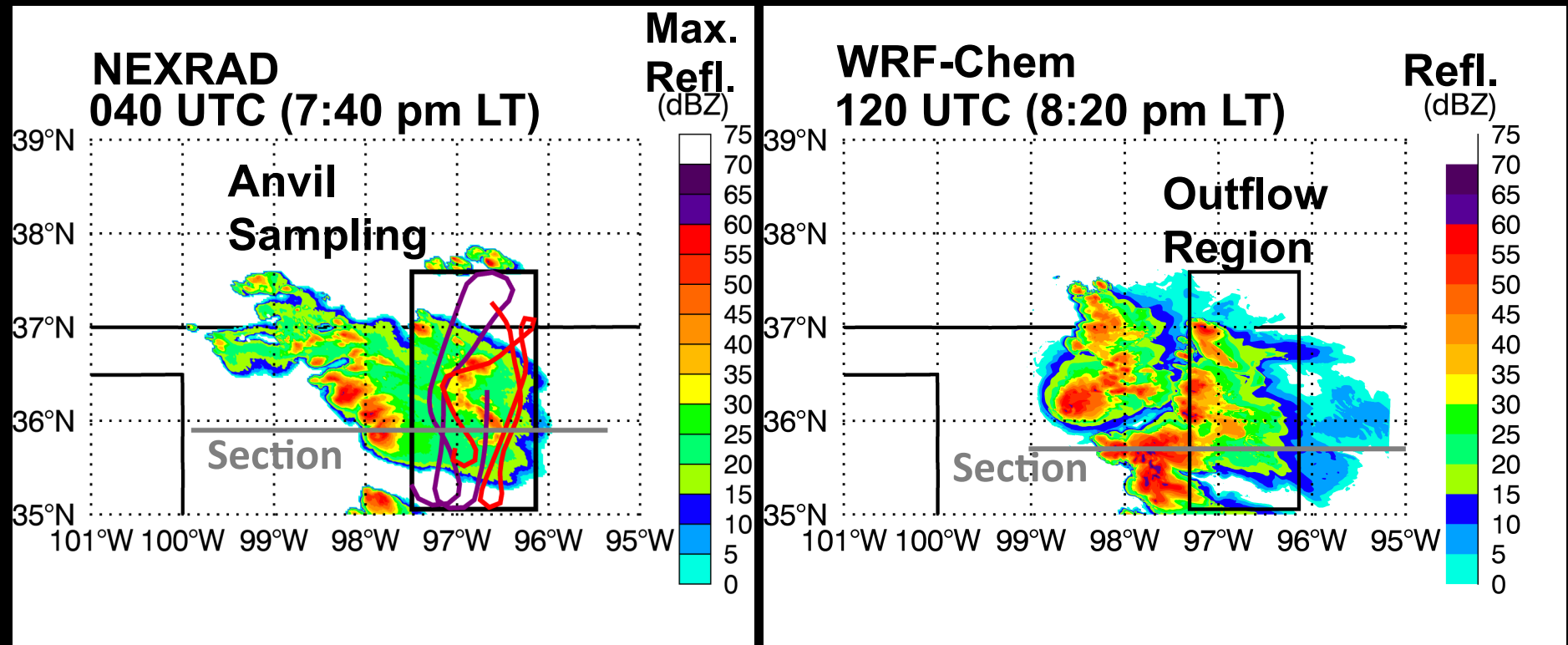
}  $\Delta x = \Delta y = 1 \text{ km}$

}  $\Delta z \sim 100 \text{ m}$

Noah LSM



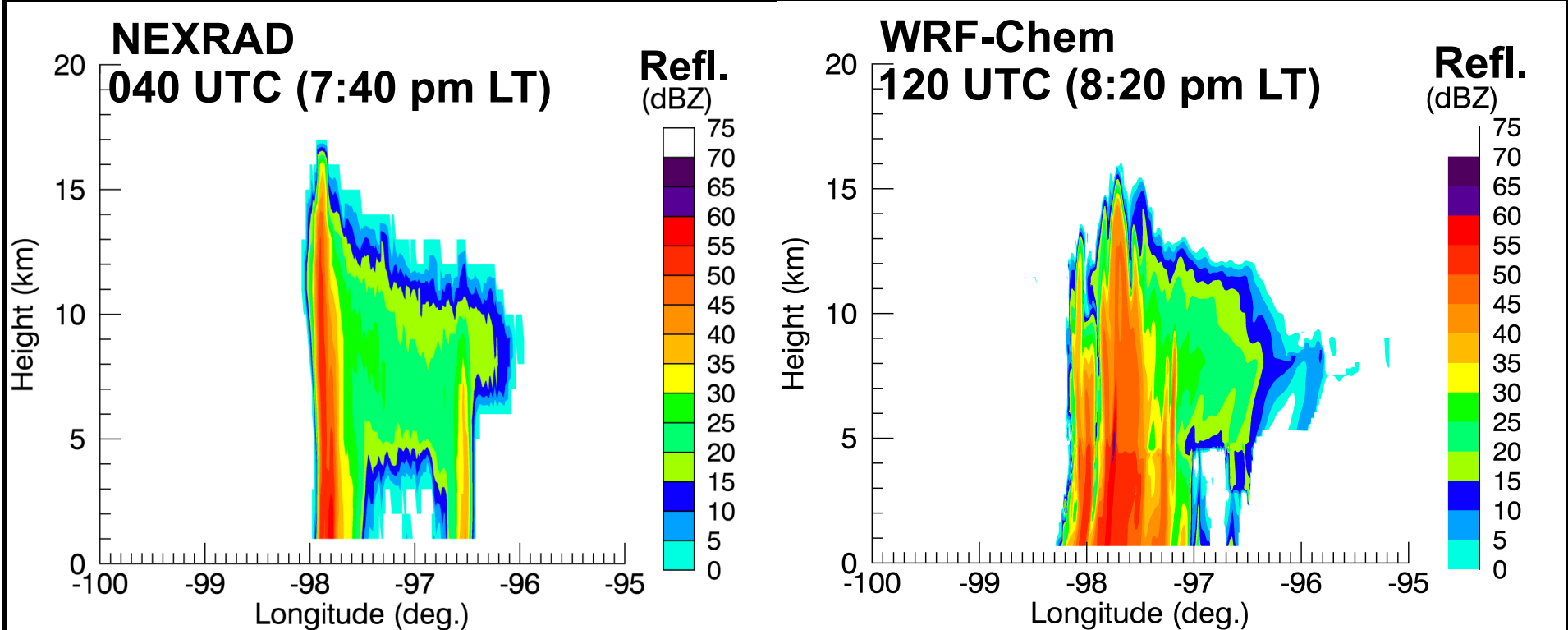
# WRF-Chem Simulates Location, Timing, Structure of May 29, 2012 Severe Storm in Oklahoma



Bela et al. (2015), in prep.



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Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

# How well does WRF-Chem simulate wet removal of soluble species?

PR1992/Decaria lightning  $\text{NO}_x$

MOZART chemistry

TUV photolysis

GOCART aerosol

MOZART,  
DC-8 Obs.  
→

Neu and Prather  
wet scavenging

NEI 2011



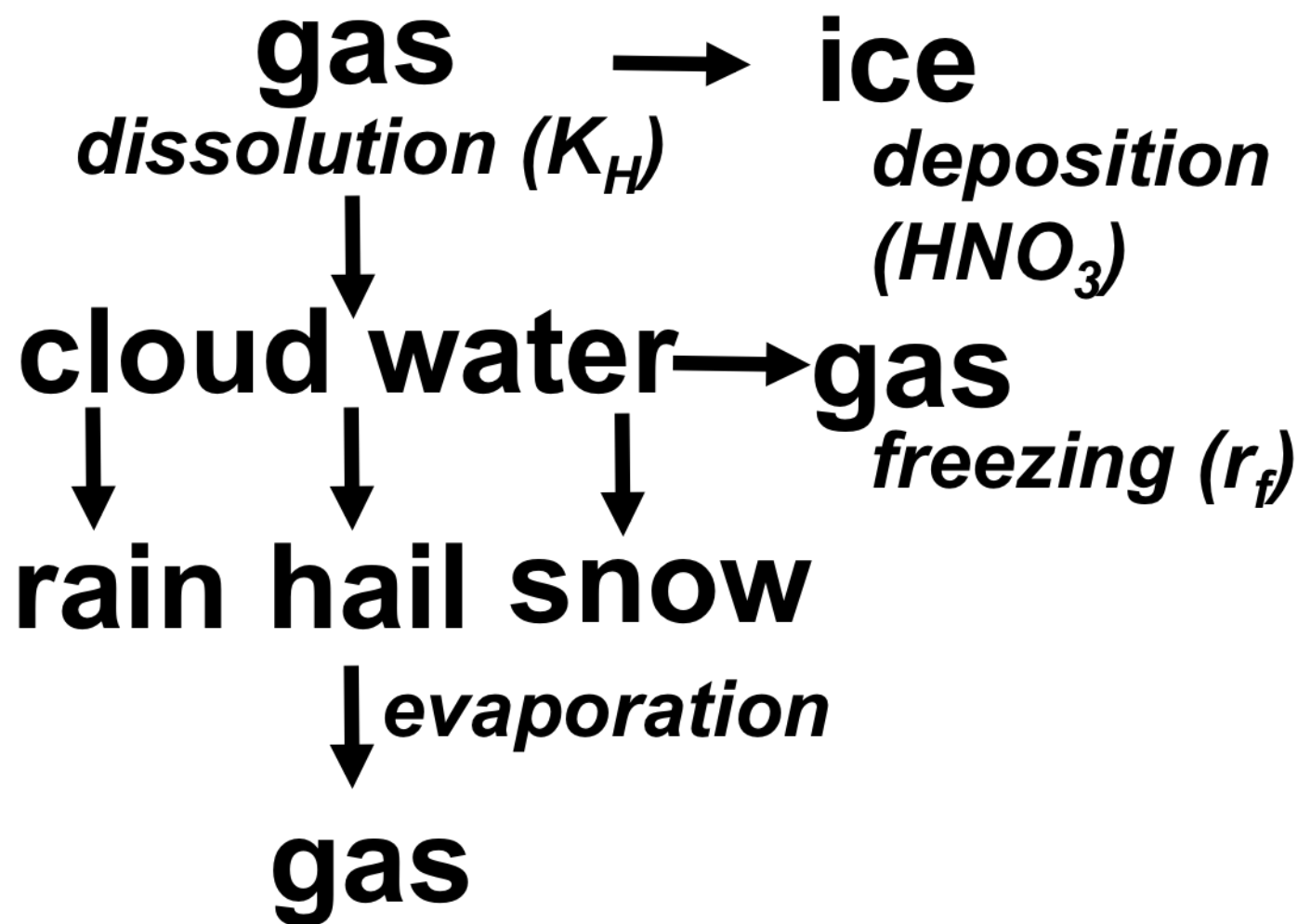
FINN



MEGAN v2.04

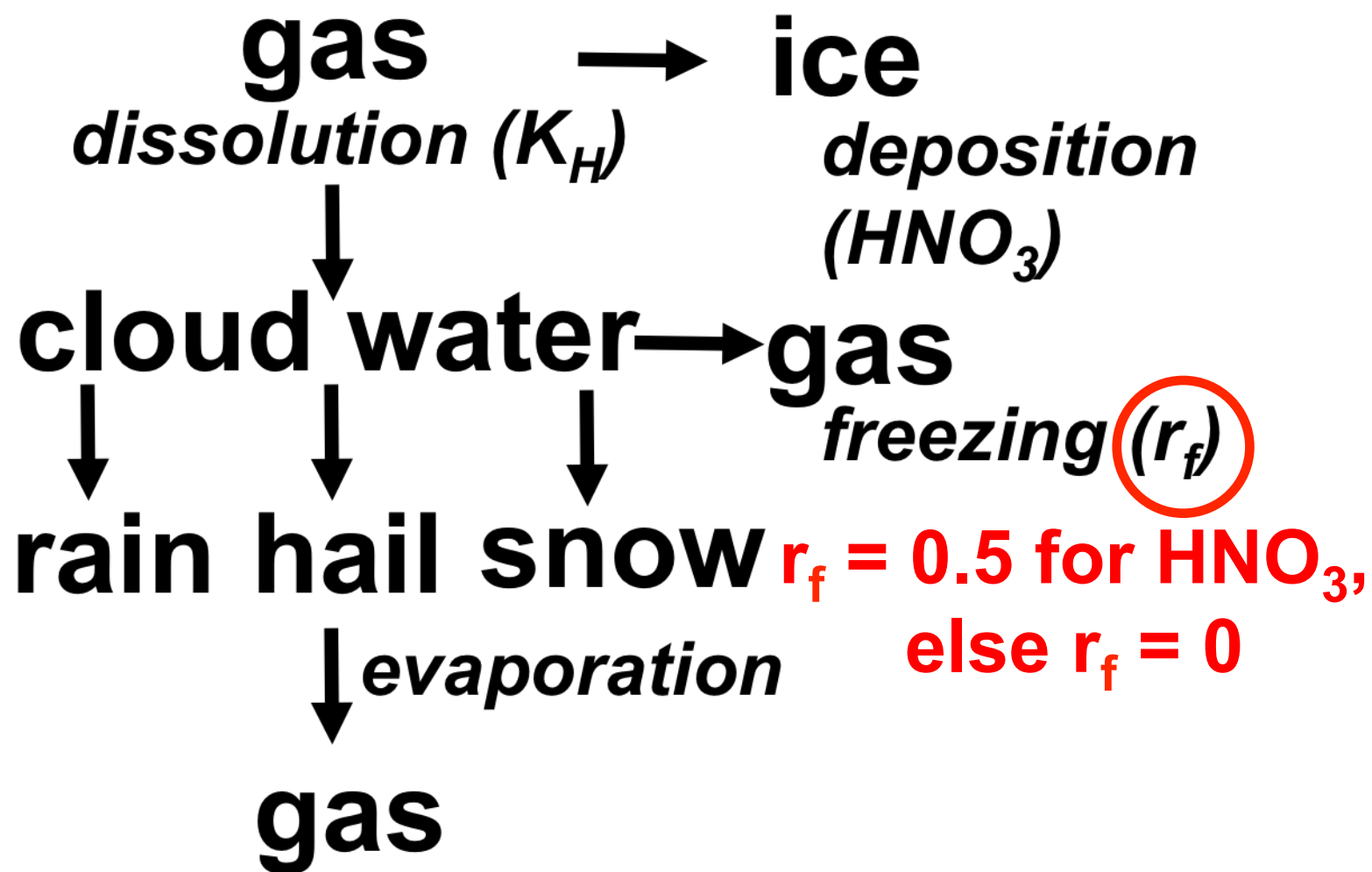


# Neu and Prather wet scavenging does not track dissolved species

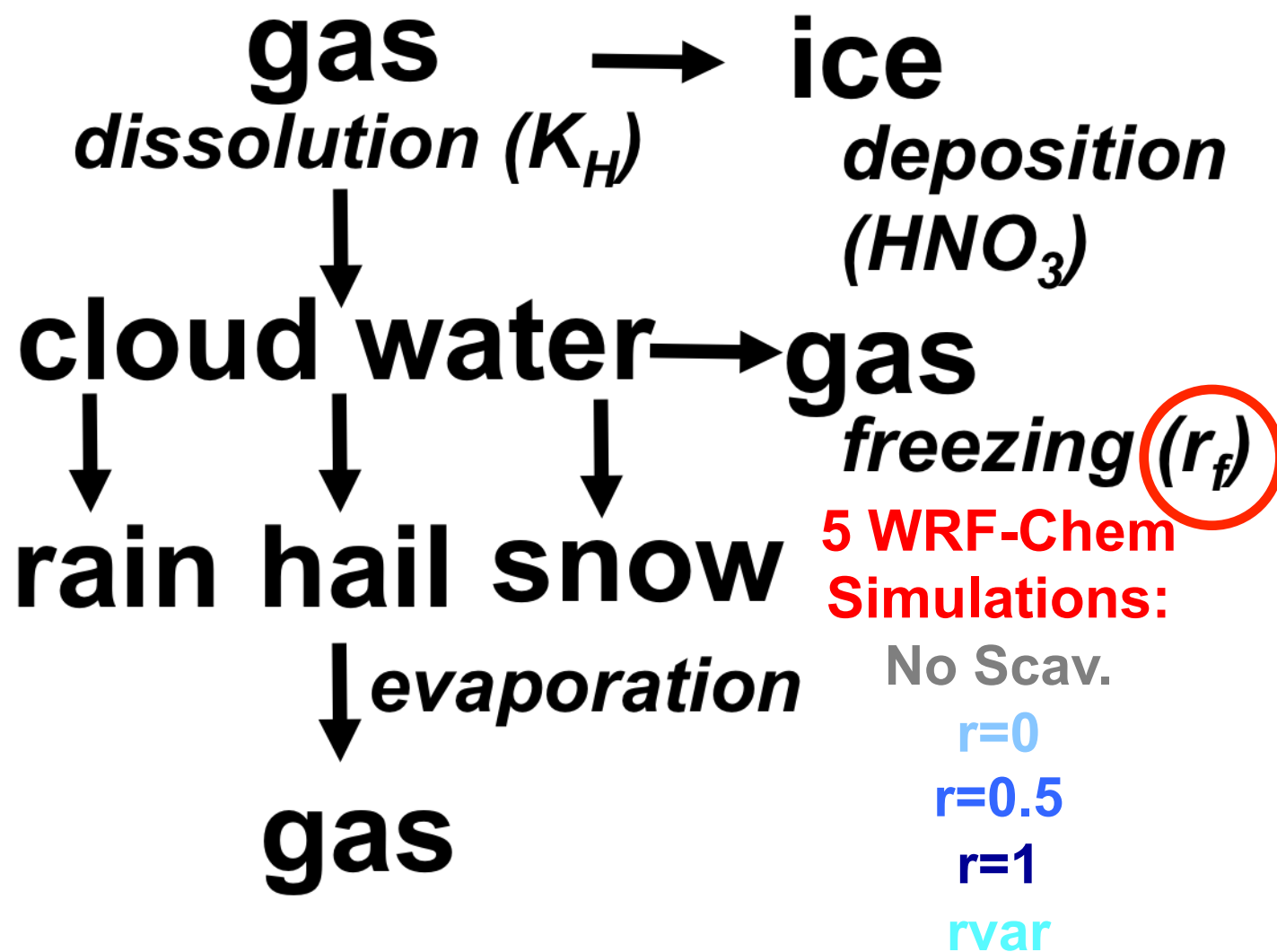


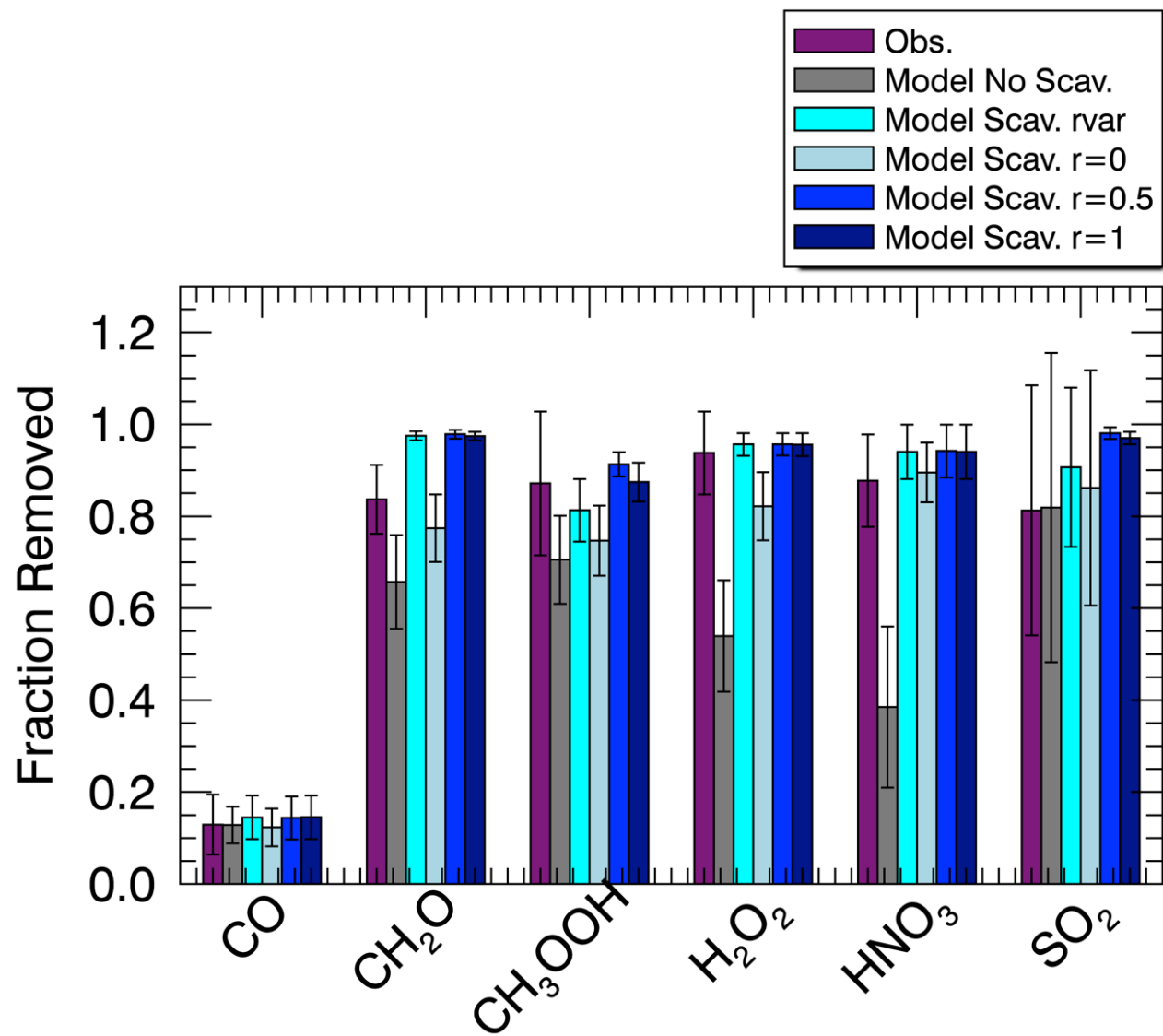


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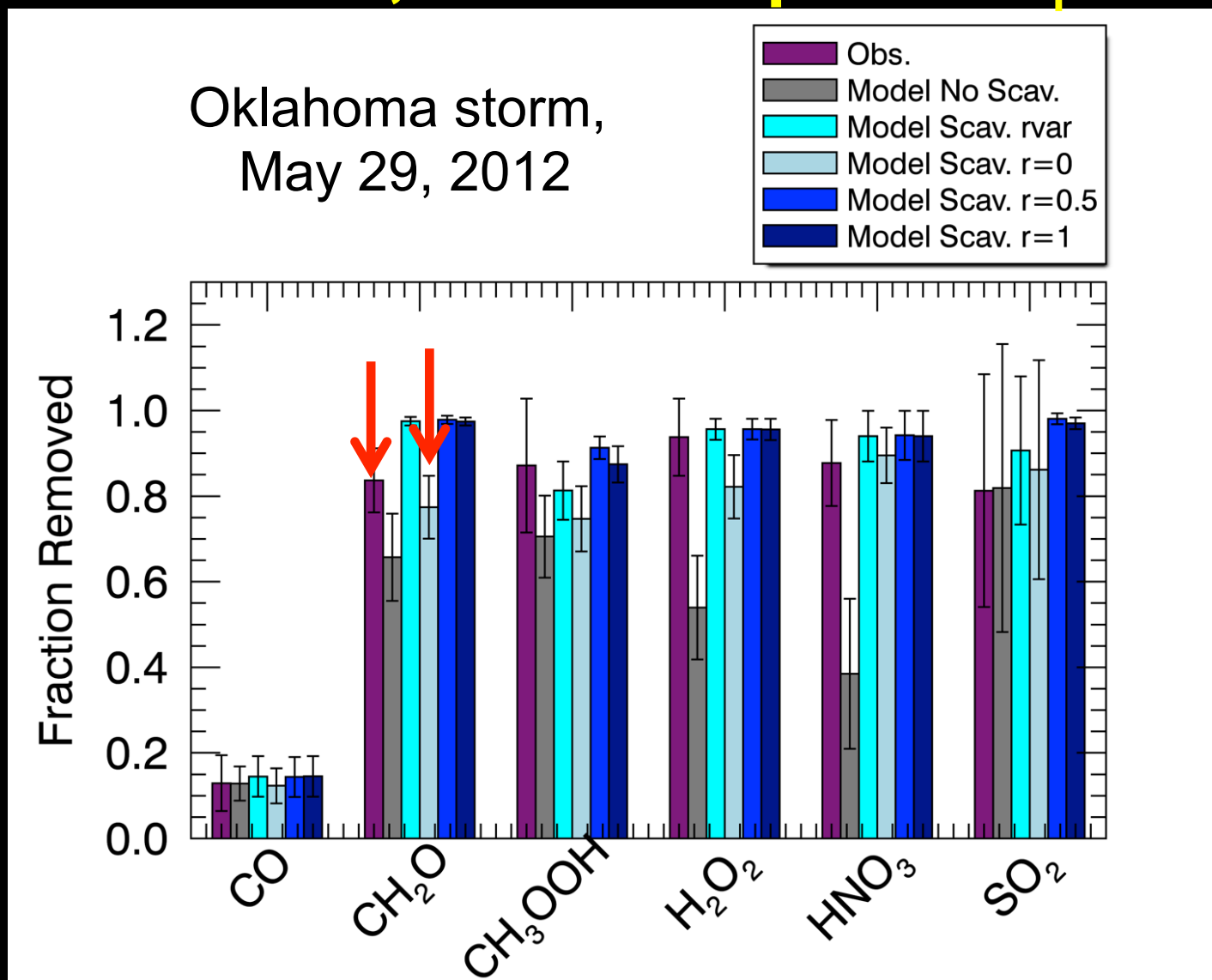




Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

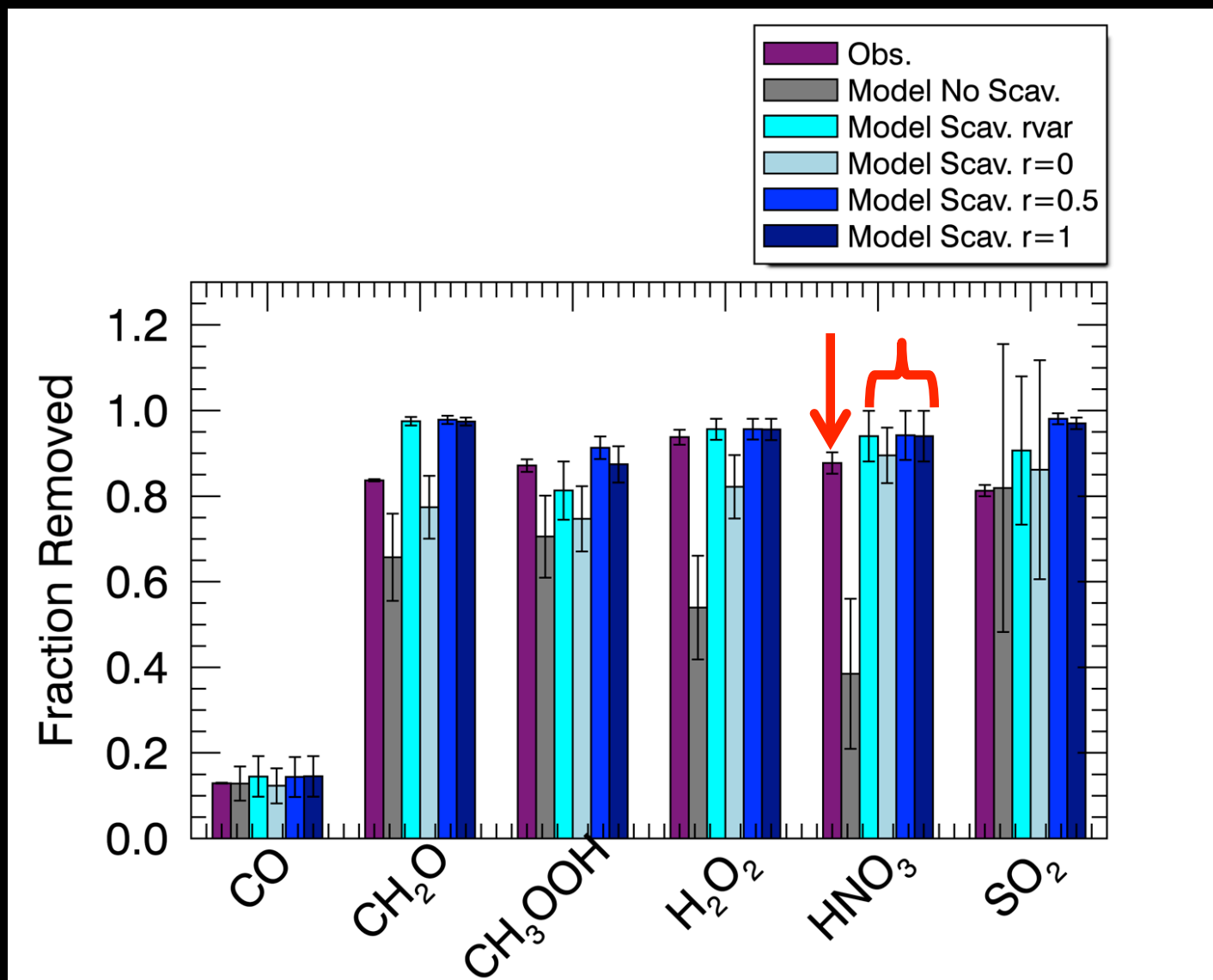


**For  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ,  $r_f=0$  within error bars of observations, versus expected  $r_f=0.64$**



Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

# For $\text{HNO}_3$ , $r_f$ value has small impact on fraction removed



Bela et al. (2015), in prep.

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- WRF-Chem represents wet removal of soluble species for a severe storm in Oklahoma
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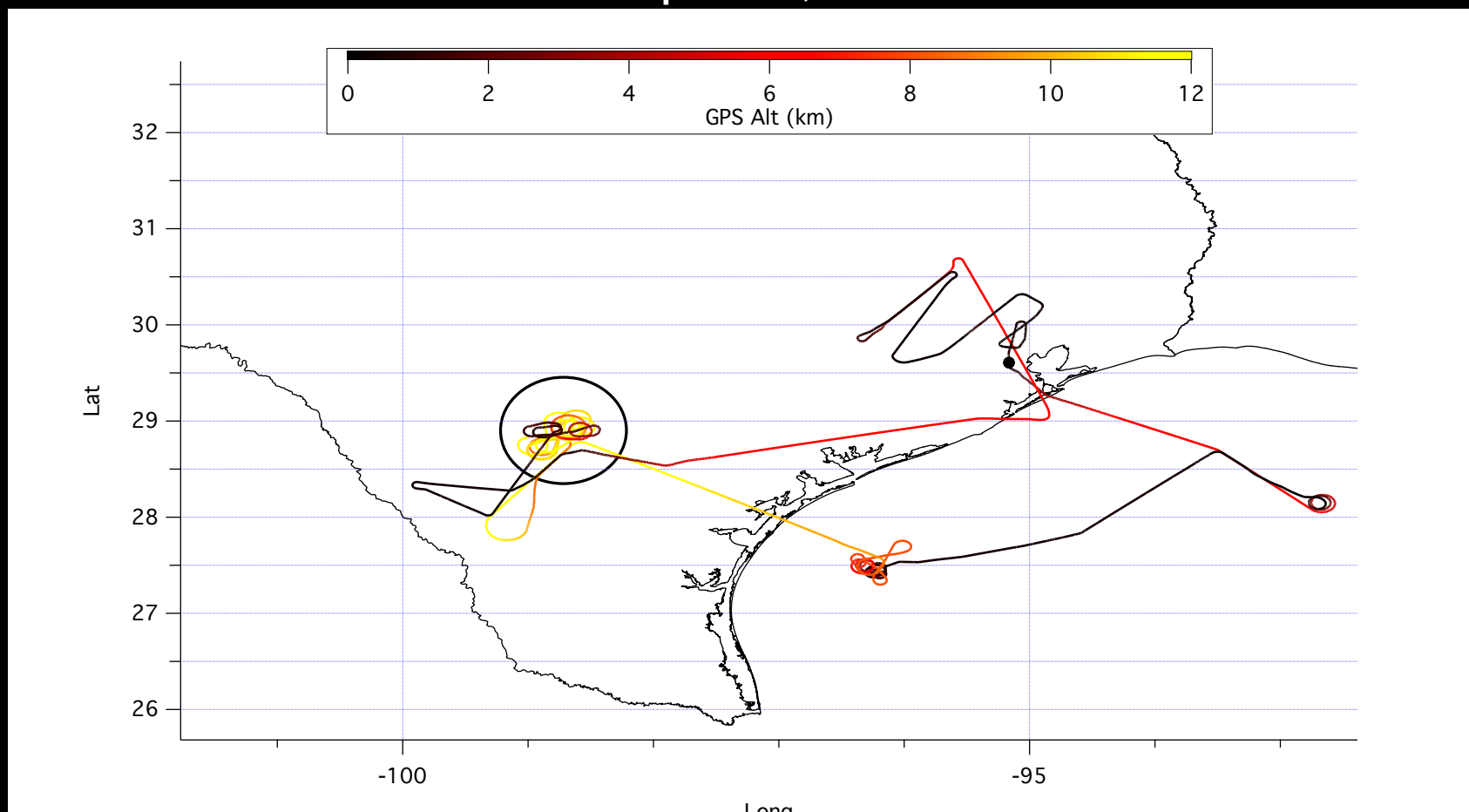


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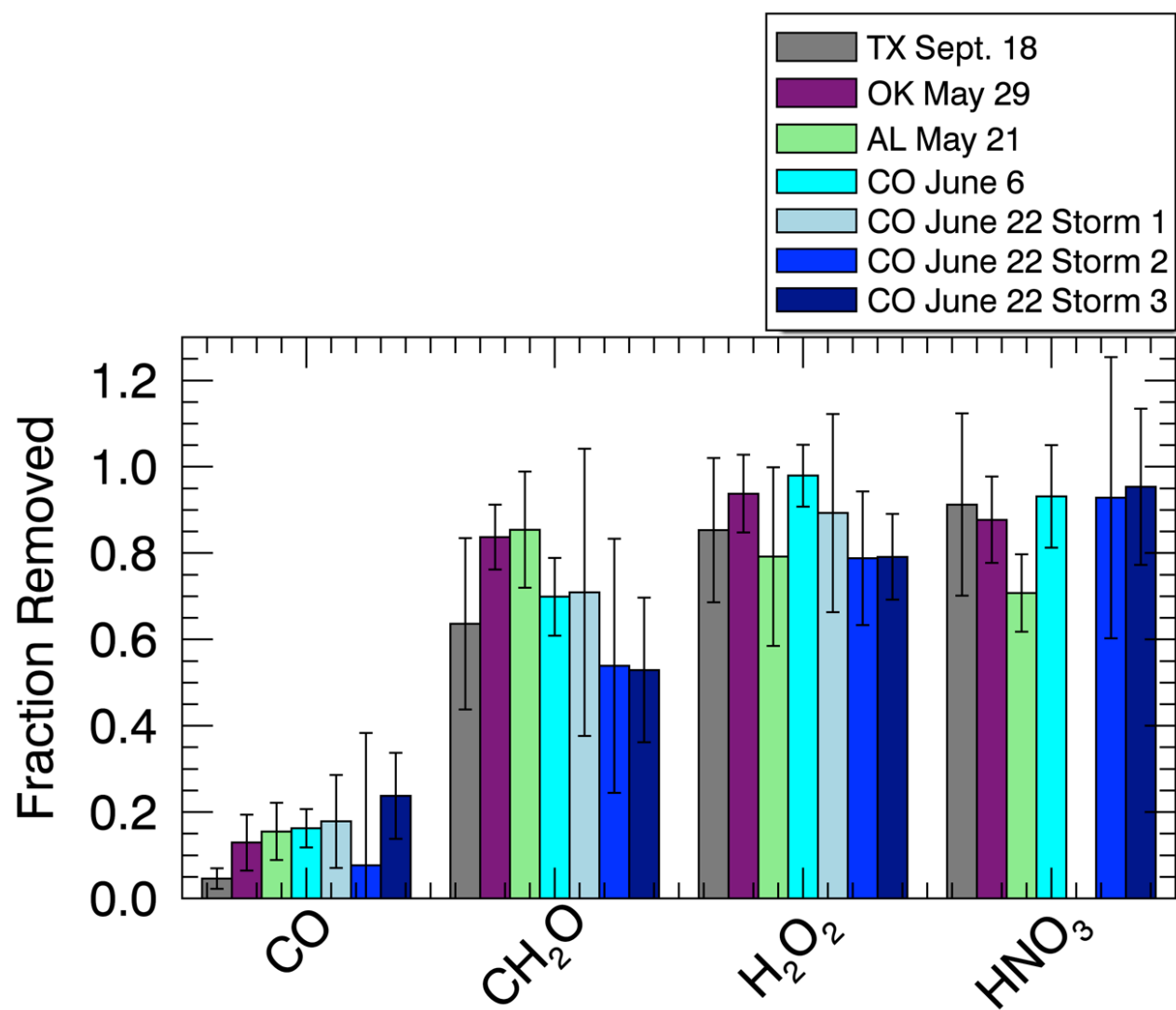
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# How does wet removal compare in convective core sampling from SEAC4RS?

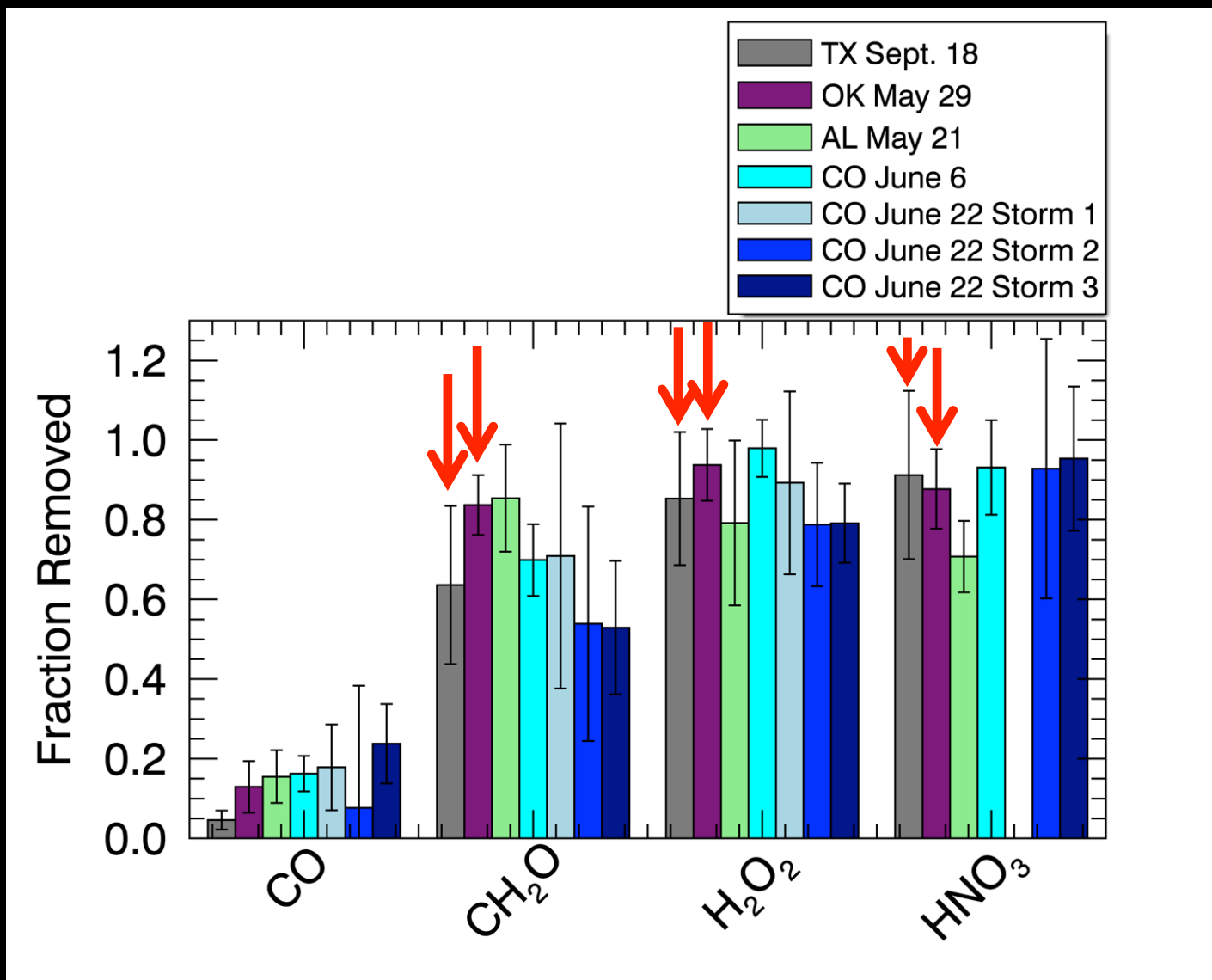
multi-cellular system, west Texas  
Sept. 18, 2013



Alan Fried



**Less removal of  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , more of  $\text{HNO}_3$  in Sept. 18 than OK May 29 storms**





## Conclusions

- Wet removal of soluble species varies significantly among deep convective storms in different regions
- WRF-Chem represents wet removal of soluble species for a severe storm in Oklahoma
- Less removal of  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , more of  $\text{HNO}_3$  in Sept. 18 than OK May 29 may be due to anvil vs. core sampling



**Thank you!**

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